

The Best Country FAIR in the Province takes place at  
CROSSFIELD, ON JUNE 23rd and 24th, 1915.

# THE CHRONICLE

VOL. VIII. NO. 24.

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 17th, 1915.

## LAUT BROS.

### TINWARE SNAPS!

INEXPENSIVE LITTLE ARTICLES THAT EVERYBODY NEEDS :-

Measuring Cups	10 cts	Dust Pans	15 cts
Cake Cutters	5 "	Wash Basins	20 "
Dredgers	10 "	Toasters	15 "
Flat Graters	10 "	Mincing Knives	20 "
Round Graters	15 "	Patty Pans, doz.	15 "
Drinking Cups	10 "	Pot Covers	10 "
Egg Beaters	10 "	Asbestos Mats	5 "
Potato Mashers	10 "	Teapot Stands	10 "
Match Safes	10 "	Skimmers	5 "
Flour Sifters	20 "	Dippers	25 "
Pudding Pans	10 "	Tea Kettles	25 "
Gravy Strainers	10 "	Lufch Pails	15 "
Pie Tins	10 "	Muffin Pans	20 "
Jelly Tins	10 "	Scoops	5 "
Funnels	10 "	Jelly Moulds	10 "
Meat Forks	10 "	Flue Stops	10 "
Mixing Spoons	10 "	Oil Cans	10 "
Cake Turners	10 "	Bake Tins	15 "
Pot Scrapers	15 "	Milk Pans	15 "
Tea Balls	10 "	Feed Measures	25 "

## Laut Brothers, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

### Ivor Lewis

Sole Agent for the Famous

### GALT COAL

Hard Coal and Briquettes always  
on hand.

Fire Wood. Draying.  
Crossfield, Alberta

### CHAS. HULTGREN

Notary Public and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Conveyancing of all kinds of Legal Papers such as  
TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS  
OF SALE, LEASES,

### Drawing up of WILLS. Etc. Etc.

INSURANCE and LOANS my Specialty.

### Houses For Rent and Rents Collected

AGENT FOR THE

### John Deere Farm Machinery,

Samples of seasonable Goods can be seen at W. B.  
EDWARD'S Old stand.

The Farmers' Trade solicited.

CHAS. HULTGREN, Crossfield

P. I. McANALLY, Manager.

### The District Court.

Last Friday the appeal from the finding of our local Justices in Rex vs Curley, under the Prairie Fire Ordinance was heard by Mr. Justice Winter. The learned Judge disagreed with the finding of the Justices in the matter of negligence on the part of the appellant, and so quashed the conviction in the lower court.

The principle involved is one of the very first importance to a prairie country. Carelessness in the handling of fire is all too common around this district. It has been luck rather than good management that considerable damage has not resulted during the last two years. It is unfortunate that Mr. Curley, after having been exonerated of the charge of negligence, should be put to expense in defending himself. This, however, is one of those unavoidable hardships that are bound to occur in the enforcement of the law for the general good. The very fact of proceeding having been taken will act as a deterrent to indiscriminate burning. The trial was noticeable for several features. The court room was resplendent with tablecloth and arm chair; and both sides were represented by counsel. Mr. J. Shaw, Crown Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and C. W. Moor, of Carsairs, represented Mr. Curley.

By the way! Isn't this proof positive that great minds do not always think alike? What!

We very much doubt that even a half-holiday every week would afford time enough for some to get straightened around. Some will shortly have holiday enough anyhow.

If you believe in Prohibition Vote for the "Liquor Act."

Why not have a plaid-hatted, frock-coated Hisfalan, start to our Fair proceedings. Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Sam Hughes or Tappy Frost would, we are sure be delighted to touch the button.

June 18th.

To-day is one of the most momentous anniversaries in British History. Were it not for the awful struggle now raging in Europe immense preparations would be proceeding in Great Britain to celebrate the centenary of Waterloo.

Exactly one hundred years after the downfall of Napoleon, the same peoples are once again struggling over this historic battlefield. The line up of the nations has altered slightly it is true, but the line up of the principles at issue is ever the same.

On June 18th, 1815, England fought with Belgium and Prussia to crush rapacious militarism as personified by Napoleon. To-day England, Belgium and France are again struggling to overcome a militarism of a still more grasping and formidable character. The struggle still the same—Democracy vs Military Bureaucracy, the only difference is the fact that whereas in 1815 we could fight like men in 1915 we have to fight like beasts or go under.

This date also practically celebrates a Hundred Years of Peace between England and France and between England and America, which goes to prove that Democracy tends to "Peace."

### SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR HAYING.

Screw Wrenches from 40c to 1.25  
Pipe " 25c to 2.75  
" S " all Steel Set of 5  
for 1.00

Files, all Shapes and Ordinary Sizes.

Special Mower Knife Files at 35c.

Pliers, from 35c. to \$2.50.

Cottar Pins, assorted sizes;

Scythes and Snaths, Scythe Stones,  
Grind Stones.

### Hardware for your Harness.

Rivets and Burrs, Black, Bright or Copper.  
Machine Oil, Gas Engine Oil, All Kinds of Oil,  
Quality the Best.—Prices Right.

### W. McRory & Sons,

HARDWARE SPECIALISTS AND HEATING EXPERTS.

### CROSSFIELD DISTRICT ASSOCIATION U.F.A.

THIS SPACE is retained for the use of Members of U.F.A., to Advertise anything they may want to Sell, have to Buy or Exchange.

It is hoped that liberal patronage will be given to this space, and listings not later than Tuesday evening of each week handed to the Editor or A. A. Hall, Secretary.

FOR RENT.—A Good Quarter Section. Good well, House and Barn.—For particulars apply to G. Landymore.

FOR SALE.—Duroc Jersey BOAR, registered.—G. Landymore.

For Sale....Bronze Turkey Eggs, 75c. per setting.

J. Roeder. Phone 417.

WANTED, 200 bushels of Feed Barley.—Apply J. Demers.

Lost or Strayed.—One two-year old Heifer, red and white.

Branded 3H on right ribs.—A. F. Smith.

For Sale—Oats, Wheat and Barley.—Apply R. M. McCool.

For Sale...Two year old Shorthorn Bull, or will trade for stockmen.—G. Treverton Jones.

For Sale—One Good Dairy Cow.—G. H. Hale, Crossfield.

Wanted....Two Fresh Milk Cows.—C. S. James, Phone 515.

For Sale, 24 Pigs, 3 months old; or will trade for oats.

Jos. Cressman.

One Boar Pig for Sale, must be sold quick.—A. A. Hall.

Binder Twin \$9.04, must have orders at once.—Seey.

Free to Members of U.F.A.

A. A. HALL, Secretary.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE CHEAR—20 acres (\$2,000)  
near Appledale.—(for quick sale \$400).  
Easy terms. Will trade for five acres  
on east side Kootenay Lake. Box 1172,  
Nelson, B.C.

Estray Notice.

Strayed on the premises of Z. V. Heywood,  
one Dark Bay Gelding about 1,100  
lbs., six years old. Branded X on right  
jaw, V on left jaw, also RV on the left  
shoulder.

JOHN LENNON,  
Brand Reader.

### Train Service.

North Bound 1-04

" 9-13

" 15-03

South Bound 6-34

" 13-57

" 20-34

SUNDAYS.

North Bound 15-03

South Bound 13-57



## Local and General

Quite a crowd took in the sports at our neighbouring village of Airdrie on Wednesday, where as usual, a very enjoyable time was spent. There was some good horse racing.

Mr and Mrs. H. Scholefield were visitors to Calgary on Wednesday.

Mr. Geo. Becker has five acres of alfalfa down in the coules which he is very proud of, and it is something to be proud of too if it is all like the sample displayed in town early this week. George contemplates exhibiting a little of it at the Calgary show.

The Scrubs beat the Outlaws on Tuesday evening, the score being 2 to 0.

Come again Mr. Smith, and get another line-up, but change the name, you might have better luck.

Leslie McKay, late of Crossfield, now of Drumheller, is around looking up old friends, and of course visiting his brother Charlie. Les will likely stay with us till after the fair. When asked how the roads were between here and the mining town, his reply was, Fine. (I don't think).

W.A.--The Crossfield W.A. will meet at the home of Mrs. Manning, on Saturday afternoon, June 19th, at Three o'clock. Sewing for the Red Cross Society.

Rest Tent.--The Ladies of the W.A. have made arrangements for the maintenance of a "Rest Tent" during both days of the Crossfield Fair. This tent will be at the service of women and will be placed in a convenient spot on the fair grounds. It is hoped that all the women who visit the fair will feel perfectly free to make use of it. Members of the W.A. will be in attendance. A small charge will be made.

The proceeds of the Red Cross Tea on Saturday afternoon, given by Mrs. Frank and Mrs. Will Laut were \$21.50.

The Ladies of the Altar Society of the R.C. Church will serve dinner and refreshments at the Fair grounds both days of the Fair.

On Wednesday morning Mrs. W. McRory received the sad news of the death of her aged mother at Godfrey, Ontario.

Mr. W. J. Drummond, son-in-law of A. F. Smith, and his sister Miss M. Drummond arrived in Crossfield on Wednesday.

A picnic will take place at the Hawkeye Schoolhouse on Tuesday, June 29th, at 10 a.m. (U.F.A.) Ladies bring baskets.

There was a fairly large audience assembled at the Union Church on Friday evening last. The occasion being a visit of Mr. Irving, the well known lecturer of Calgary. The lecture was illustrated by lantern views, and was highly interesting, giving a vivid insight into our Tommies movements at the front. Mr. Irving is a lecturer of some repute and Mr. Morrow, who presided, expressed a wish that Mr. Irving might give us another visit at some future date, when the lecture could be made more widely known. The lecture was illustrated by a very large number of lantern slides, all of which were the lecturer's own work, some of which were from photographs actually taken in the firing line. At the close a collection was taken up on behalf of the local Red Cross fund. The sum of \$12 being raised. The proceedings were brought to a close by singing of the National Anthem.

## Fair Notes.

Here's hoping you have a hot time in the old town on the 23rd and 24th.

You still have time to invite your friends for Fair week.

If you go to the Fair grounds when the sun is shining you'll need blue goggles. Good for the boy's!

The management respectfully request the residents of Crossfield to decorate their places of business and residences during fair time. A few flags and bunting will improve the appearance of our town.

A full programme of music has been arranged for both days, everybody comes and enjoys yourselves.

Get your entries in early and avoid the rush at the last moment, the Secretary will appreciate it.

Wanted--Volunteers to work on the Fair Grounds from now till Fair Day. For all particulars see the Manager.

The management wish to extend the thanks of the Association to all who so willingly turned out to take part in the painting of the buildings on the Fair Grounds.

There will be two Baseball games played the first day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

The Liquor Act  
Is the name of the Proposed Prohibition Bill upon which we will vote on July 21st.

## 1. Purpose of the Act:

To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Province of Alberta for beverage purposes.

## 2. What the Act will do if passed:

(a) It will abolish all licensed bar rooms, clubs and wholesale stores, and thus will do away with the trading system.

(b) It will provide for the sale of liquor for medicinal, mechanical, scientific, and sacramental purposes through "Vendors," who shall be Government appointees.

(c) It will do away with the element of private gain and greed by giving to vendors a fixed salary with absolutely no profit or commissions.

(d) It will allow such persons as non-regulars registered in their particular professions, as druggist, physician, etc., to obtain alcohol for strictly medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes.

(e) It will allow a householder to keep one quart of spirits and two gallons of malt liquor in his own home for private use, provided it is not purchased within the Province. It will prohibit keeping any liquor in hotels, clubs, offices, places of business, apartments, boarding houses, etc.

(f) It will impose a heavy fine and imprisonment for infractions of the Act.

## 3. What it will not do:

(a) It will not stop the manufacture of liquor in the Province, as this right is granted by Dominion Statute.

(b) It will not prevent the importation of liquor from outside the Province, as this right is granted by Dominion Statute. It will prevent the sale of such within the Province.

4. By the terms of the Direct Legislature Act, under which this referendum is being taken, only a majority is necessary to make it law in the Province. Any male British subject, either by birth or naturalization, who is over 21 years of age, who has resided for a period of twelve months in the Province, and for three months in the electoral constituency, shall be entitled to a vote.

In the event of the vote being in the Affirmative the Act goes into force July 1st, 1916.

## REMEMBER!

A Vote for the "Liquor Act" is a Vote for Prohibition.

The Season for Hail Insurance is again on, and I can offer to the Farmers the best protection in the largest Co.'s in the world. Choose the best at the same price as the rest. See me for particulars. Only 6 per cent. Exclusive Agents the Home Insurance Co. Chas. Hultgren, Agent.

## Notice to Creditors and Claimants.

In the Estate of THOMAS HAMILTON EWING MAGEE, late of Calgary, Alberta, Honourable Citizen, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the Estate of Thomas Hamilton Ewing Magee, who died on the 7th March, 1914, at Calgary, Alberta, are required to file with the undersigned Solicitor for the Administrator by the 15th July, 1915, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or brought to his notice.

DATED this 14th June, 1915.  
CLARKE, CABRON & MACLEOD,  
Calgary, Alberta.  
Solicitors for the Administrator.

## Special Prizes.

The following special prizes were received too late to appear in the prize list:

Donated by the Robin Hood Mills Ltd. through J. H. Wiggins, their Crossfield distributor:

For the best Loaf of Bread baked from Robin Hood Flour.

First Prize 2-98's Robin Hood

2nd Prize 1-98 Robin Hood

Dealers sales slip showing purchase of not less than 1-49 Robin Hood Flour within two weeks of the date of contest must accompany each exhibit.

## Correspondence.

Crossfield, Alberta,  
15th June, 1915.  
Editor, Chronicle.

Dear Sir--I have heard several explanations and interpretations of the "Liquor Act," some entirely different from others. Would it not be better to publish the Act in simple language without comment. We could then vote on the Act intelligently and in the spirit of referendum, our knowledge would not be second hand.

Yours sincerely,  
JAMES MILLAR.

## The Revenue Question.

To the Editor:

Sir:--When Prohibition is enforced the revenue question settles itself quite easily with a good balance on the credit side. That has been the experience of Maine, Kansas, N. Dakota, Russia, Norway and our own country Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the many municipalities that have prohibition by local option. The Finance Minister of Russia explains it in this manner: "It is a simple matter." He adds: "When we sold vodka the people were poor. The money for the drink went into the treasury but the human machine that made that money became weaker and weaker. So the nation was really cutting off the revenue at its source."

When mobilization began the doctors found all sorts of complaints superinduced by drink. Now at the end of this very short period the new armies are of a healthier sort of men. And what is the result financially? There is money in the savings banks. If the country is a little less temperance it will do good deal richer. If the people are poor we tax them without results. If they are rich we levy on them by indirect taxation as we are doing now."

"In the coal regions we have sent 30 per cent. of the men to the war and yet the output of work is greater by 30 per cent. because everybody is sober. I have received delegations of former drinkers and their wives and families thanking the Government for the new conditions and asking that they continue. Delegations have come from employers all over Russia asking that we never again sell vodka."

"A large number of men cannot break off drink without some help and it is cruel to tempt them with the open bar and store instead of helping them in their struggle."

H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.

BUY "MADE-IN-CANADA"  
GOODS AND SUSTAIN  
THE PAY ROLL

Chas. Hultgren, Agent.

## Calgary Industrial Exhibition.

JUNE 30 to JULY 7, 1915.

Generous Prizes for all Departments.  
Entries Close June 15th.

Special Transportation Arrangements for Exhibits.  
Reduced Passenger Rates.

## Grand Military Program

Six or seven thousand Soldiers from all parts of the Province in training at the Sarcee camp will help with each program, giving

Physical Exercises, Bayonet and Rifle Drill, March Past, Etc.

A different Battalion each day.

## SEVEN MILITARY BANDS

Will provide music and participate in the MILITARY TATTOO, making the greatest aggregation of Musical Talent which has ever been assembled in the west.

## MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS

Program including the scenic production over 300 feet long, illustrating the great feat of the allies--"Forcing the Dardanelles."

## Good Vaudeville

## Entertainment and Races.

With the co-operation of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the City of Calgary, by the Calgary Industrial Exhibition Co. Limited.

E. J. DEWEY,

E. L. RICHARDSON,

Manager.

## Lodge Cards

## CROSSFIELD LODGE I.O.O.F.

No. 42

Meets Every Wednesday Night at the Oddfellows Hall at 8 p.m.

Visiting Brethren Welcome.

A. JESSIMAN, A. W. GORDON,

Sec'y.

## Council Meetings

The council of the Village of Crossfield will meet in the Council Chamber over Fire Hall on the first Monday of each month, commencing with February at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m.

By Order of the Village Council

W. McRory, Sec.-Treas.

## Tom Wood Jr.

Will Stand for the Season 1915, at Crossfield.

Terms: Ten Dollars for the Season, with a return privilege, or \$15 to insure; \$8 down and the remainder when the mare proves infal.

Hugh McBean.

## Farmers Repair

## Shop

Special Attention Given to

## BLACKSMITHING.

Blacksmith's Coal for Sale.

## PRICES RIGHT

ALEX JESSIMAN, Prop.

## "GOLDFINDER"

2 : 11

Will make the season of 1915 at

## WATERSIDE RANCH,

2½ Miles East of Crossfield.

Fee \$15 for season, or \$25 to insure mare in foal.

Fee payable at time of service.

Mares insured, if not infal will be bred next season or money refunded at my option.

Wm. Urquhart.

## For Sale or Trade.

a farm or old Brown Horse, useful on

a farm; or will trade for one work mare

in foal--F. Mossop, Tel. S., Crossfield.

Our List includes all the best varieties of Choice Garden Plants for Alberta's climate.

Write for our Price List.

## A. M. TERRILL LIMITED

## FLORISTS,

CALGARY, Alberta.

## A Question With Two Sides

Manufacturers Approve New Tariff and Think the Farmers Should be Satisfied

The current issue of Industrial Canada, the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, devotes considerable space to comment upon the new tariff bill introduced by the government. It is not surprising to find that the manufacturers' organ warmly approves of the decision of the finance minister to increase the revenue as far as possible of the revenues required by an increase in the tariff, but at the same time, Industrial Canada takes great joy to some extent, and points out that even manufacturers will have to pay some additional taxes in this time of depression. This is done by Industrial Canada under the heads: "How Manufacturers Are Affected," "How Farmers Are Affected," and "How Consumers Are Affected," and it is only natural that under the first of these heads the manufacturer says: "The new tariff is a welcome addition to the new taxes it seeks to show that the increased of the tariff will affect all, and very little point can be made in this in mind has proven exceedingly efficient. Each supervisor or foreman or head of a department, or committee, or a few men on his staff, Bright men are thus earmarked for special promotion. It is the opinion of the report, however, to him and initiated by such criticism can be made twice. Then again there are independent agents, looking for the bright men, the tidy men, the good workers, the man, the man cool in an emergency, the inventive mechanic, the steady hand, the good manager. The idea is adopted, the record of the employee's career is then before the eyes of the powers that be, and another step is taken to gather the needle in the haystacks is easy enough to find with a magnet, and there are dozen magnets looking for merit in the 100,000 employees of foreign goods sent into the country, while farmers, it is stated, were given especially large representation in the government in the fact that the duty on binders, mowers, traction ditches and bins, two was not raised. The manufacturers' words are well founded to rejoice for what has been given to them, while the farmers have to be thankful that more was not taken away from them.

To read Industrial Canada one would think that the manufacturers, forgetting that they are the "Made-in-Canada" camp, were the only people who imported foreign goods. They will have to pay more if it is possible on account of the duties on their raw material, more for their illuminous coal, more for machine tools, more for machinery, equipment and building materials. "As farmers," it is stated, on the other hand, "are not, as a rule, enterprising, their ideas may not be affected to any great degree, while to the great mass of individual consumers it is asserted, 'the tariff increases the cost of living.' The stamp taxes, Industrial Canada states, will take a heavy toll from the pockets of the people. In their view, they are the only people who use the mail, write checks, send telegrams, or ride on trains. The fine stamp tax, Industrial Canada refers to the fact that the tariff increases the farmers' protection on horses, beef cattle, poultry, vegetables, and other products, and the value added to the country's products, and the competitive atrocity competition from abroad in the farmers' most cherished asset, the Canadian horse. The statement, at least, in Industrial Canada with which we can heartily agree, and this is the attention of the public, the efforts of raising revenues, are direct taxation upon land and the income tax. The latter must be paid with much expediency," says Industrial Canada "but the government apparently believed that they should not be sought until after the use of the tariff to raise tonnage as a source of revenue was exhausted." For our part, we believe that the government has done well in this last clause has already arrived and we trust that when the finance minister is convinced of this fact, he will be induced to consider the alternatives suggested by Industrial Canada.—*Grain Growers' Guide*.

## For Eugenic Marriages

Favors Young Persons Having a Chance to Find Suitable Life Partners

Asserting that eugenics is a science and a fact, Dr. W. C. Rucker, president of the Board of the United States Public Health Service and secretary of the Committee on Education of the American German association, has called upon all times to stop all attempts to interfere with marriage by law. He suggests that those who are interested in eugenics should devote their work to the furtherance of the science to the promotion of heredity; research into heredity, knowledge of heredity and an effort to create a "eugenics conscience" in the public.

"They should give the young people of the world a chance to meet and fall in love with suitable life partners and further every move that tends away some of the social and economic bias to marriage and parenthood," he said.

Dr. Rucker spoke of the retransmission of the speech of New York and other states of measures which are called by them eugenic marriage laws. "It is a matter of preventive medicine, and while eugenics has nothing to do with it," he said.

No nation has a monopoly of courage. The German uses heroically to his death for an ignoble cause, and nothing in the world could be more tragic. The Servians and the Belgians, citizens of the world, fight valiantly for the right to be Servians and Belgians. The Russians, as steamers, have maintained in the ranks of the advanced Frenchmen has astonished the world in its splendid qualities of patience, endurance, and determination, qualities which must now be added to the verve and dash which have always been his nation's characteristics. The English, too, have shown to the world that retains the splendid inability to know when he is beaten.—*London Daily Express*.

## Ability Rewarded

C.P.R. Keep Close Watch on Their Employees and Make Promotions Within Merit

In any organization so large as that of the C.P.R., where under normal conditions there are 100,000 employees and over 100,000 great problems, the task of keeping the employees in line, to speak, a dynamic part of a living organization and not of mere machinery, is a difficult and often a perplexing burthen. Just as every soldier of Napoleon carried a field map strapped in his knapsack, so every officer boy in command of a few men, as possible, president, not merely earn his dollar, a day till pension day. One finds that the more strict the rules and lines with this in mind has proven exceedingly efficient. Each supervisor or foreman or head of a department, or committee, or a few men on his staff, Bright men are thus earmarked for special promotion. It is the opinion of the report, however, to him and initiated by such criticism can be made twice. Then again there are independent agents, looking for the bright men, the tidy men, the good workers, the man, the man cool in an emergency, the inventive mechanic, the steady hand, the good manager. The idea is adopted, the record of the employee's career is then before the eyes of the powers that be, and another step is taken to gather the needle in the haystacks is easy enough to find with a magnet, and there are dozen magnets looking for merit in the 100,000 employees of

foreign goods sent into the country, while farmers, it is stated, were given especially large representation in the government in the fact that the duty on binders, mowers, traction ditches and bins, two was not raised. The stamp taxes, Industrial Canada states, will take a heavy toll from the pockets of the people. In their view, they are the only people who use the mail, write checks, send telegrams, or ride on trains. The fine stamp tax, Industrial Canada refers to the fact that the tariff increases the farmers' protection on horses, beef cattle, poultry, vegetables, and other products, and the value added to the country's products, and the competitive atrocity competition from abroad in the farmers' most cherished asset, the Canadian horse. The statement, at least, in Industrial Canada with which we can heartily agree, and this is the attention of the public, the efforts of raising revenues, are direct taxation upon land and the income tax. The latter must be paid with much expediency," says Industrial Canada "but the government apparently believed that they should not be sought until after the use of the tariff to raise tonnage as a source of revenue was exhausted." For our part, we believe that the government has done well in this last clause has already arrived and we trust that when the finance minister is convinced of this fact, he will be induced to consider the alternatives suggested by Industrial Canada.—*Grain Growers' Guide*.

## H. M. S. Lion's Escape

Fake Wireless Message Outwits the Guileless German

An interesting sidelight upon the North Sea battle is supplied in a statement made to a correspondent by an officer of H.M.S. Indomitable, who played a prominent part in the action.

After the Lion, which led the attack and was hit by a shell and was forced to drop out of the line, an urgent wireless message was despatched by Sir David Beatty to Cutham calling for a tug to be sent to the ship to assist in the scene of action to tow the disabled flagship to the harbor.

The message was (as the admiral intended it should be) intercepted by German submarine operating in the rear of the British fleet.

The submarine ignorant of the rule respecting the use of radio messages, took up a position on the line of retreat to Chatham and waited for the arrival of the crippled Lion with the intention of giving it the coup de grace.

The sight of the tug returning without the Lion at the end of the line caused the German to gasp in amazement at the loss of a

British ship in the action.

**Silo Reasons**

Many Are the Adversaries to Gain by the Use of Ensilage

1. By the use of a silo a succulent meal may be provided the year round, keeping up the milk flow of dairy cattle and feeding up their cattle.

2. Storage in bins and barrels form in which to provide this sort of feed in winter.

3. To keep cattle in more thrif.

4. Silage has a beneficial effect on the digestive organs of cattle.

5. There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder, because good silage properly fed is entirely consumed.

6. Through its health-giving qualities silage will help to ward off disease.

7. The same acreage devoted to a silage crop will support more cattle than when devoted to hay or other roughage.

8. The same acreage may be greatly increased when silage is fed the year round, and more land can thus be brought into cultivation.

9. Growing of silage leaves land free for the use of the farmer for plant growing and winter crops.

10. The silage system helps to maintain soil fertility and build up run-down soils.

11. On the same acreage, two cows can be kept on silage at a cost of keeping one on hay or other roughage.

12. Silage may be harvested in wet weather and under conditions are not when other crops would be unable to be harvested without a total loss.

13. Green feed in the form of silage can be fed in summer to grazing animals when pastures have dried up.

14. Feed storage in silos is much more economical than when the amount of silage requires less than half the space required by a ton of hay.

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16. Silage may be harvested in wet weather and under conditions are not when other crops would be unable to be harvested without a total loss.

17. They're perfectly in order, but the truth is you're drunk."

"Drunk! Drunk!" said the other, piping into his mouth solemnly in his pocket. "Of course I'm drunk. If I weren't drunk, would I come to a piano recital?"

Josef Hofmann tells of an eminent pianist who was giving a recital, and of a man who presented two tickets and was held up by the ticket taker.

"What's the matter with the ticket? You are not in fit condition."

"They're perfectly in order, but the truth is you're drunk."

"Drunk! Drunk!" said the other, piping into his mouth solemnly in his pocket. "Of course I'm drunk. If I weren't drunk, would I come to a piano recital?"

To Study Russian Trade Outlook

C. F. Just lately, Canadian trade commissioners, who were detained there six months, and recently exchanged for the German representative in South Africa, has left for the United States, and is en route on behalf of the Canadian government. Mr. Just expects to remain in Russia about four months.

## Soldiers' Footwear

"Ability to March" First Requisite of Foot Soldiers

Since the time when the hunt of battles was first borne by infantry, testing the military authorities have adhered to the proposition that "ability to march" was the first requisite of the foot soldier and with the clear understanding that the saying was based on the individual mind of the manifold conditions affecting the service, has come a realization that ability to march is not an end in itself, but dependent on the stamina and training of troops, and depended primarily on the quality of the shoes. The man who has to march in cold weather, or in bad weather, or in a country where the roads are bad, will be unable to march, and if he does, he will be unable to march well, and if he does not march well, he will be unable to march at all.

The great Napoleon recognized the importance of the shoe, and to prove it, offered rewards to inventors who would improve the type of footwear supplied the soldiers, or invent machinery that would increase the supply but without result.

The Iron Duke, Wellington, has also given a high opinion of the importance in the eyes of the soldier.

First, a good, serviceable pair of shoes; second, another pair of shoes; third, a pair of half soles."

He designed the boot which bore his name and which was adopted and worn in the British army for many years.

General Forrest, in his memoirs, says: "Success in battle goes to the general who gets the greatest amount of men on the field first, and, if possible, to him who upsets the best laid plans, for it is seldom indeed, that men act according to the best laid plans, although their ill may be easily effected in the panicy effort to escape it."

That the soldiers' footwear and its effect on his conduct have long been understood, at least in some circles, is evident in the quaint language of the following quote from a modern encyclopedia: "Any military man has suffered from the inconvenience of having to march in shoes which always after the old routine are liable to hazard from the stores?"

In a loss he has attributed it, doubtless, to the fact that when he had lost his boot by an escalade, and had lost his hold in a redoubt; when his horse was killed, he was forced to walk more than two or three of his brave fellows, who were first in everything but not strong, to clean up after him.

When the horse was lost, he was either too large or too small, or had grazed his ankles, or caused blisters upon their feet; or even that they were not strong enough to bear the weight to rest upon a corn. Thus, often, in the order established by Providence, the smallest cause produces the greatest effect."

**Pointers for Breeders, and For the Care of Horses**

Patience, perfect control of temper and an alert mind are essential in the proper training of a colt.

The rapid cleaning up of all manner of debris and trash type to supply the demand created by the war makes it certain that good prices will be maintained for several years, unless there is a marked decline in the cost of grain.

The returns are also quick. The feed may be fed to the colt and the mare at the same time.

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## Points Out the Way to Reform

**Canada Should Do For Struggling Homesteaders What Is Being Done For the Soldier**

The revision of the banking law is what made the state of Kansas live. We doubled the capacity of labor without increasing its cost. We can take the thousand homesteaders that we have got in the Whitecourt district, and the thousands more that are scattered all over the country district, and do the same; for them, they will soon be producing a rye or grain that will pour into this city and fill all the facilities you have to take care of it.

"Last fall I was in the city and saw your pressmen, and when I asked you if there were still some slovenly men at the horse show recently, and saw the soldiers with their heads up, I thought of the good work being done with the satisfaction in my heart that those men, to the last man Jack of them, had been given a good home with the satisfaction that the money that was loaned to them would make good on the day it was given out, and that with the way of wealth will sweep over the country."

Thus did J. W. Leedy, ex-governor of the state of Kansas, speak of the banking in the Whitecourt district, north-west of Edmonton, impress on a large audience in Mcleodburg, Alberta, the importance of the establishment of small banks in rural communities, similar to those in Kansas, and the extension of credit on the part that cannot under any law be followed by the chartered banks of Canada. Mr. Leedy does not claim to be a finished orator, but he expresses himself well, and is sometimes enlivened by flashes of humor, and earned repeated and prolonged applause during his six years of service.

In Edmonton, said Mr. Leedy, there were many banks good for the purpose for which they were created. But in a man like Leedy, who was driven to one of these marble palaces and asked the privilege of borrowing \$100, he was told he must pay ten per cent interest, and was nearly thrown a fit. There were a lot of homesteaders in the north with great courage and hard work unless some means could be found to finance them, the progress of the country would be bound to stop. There was no bank in Canada that did not, for instance, who had a team of horses, weighing twelve hundred pounds, which were to be paid for the way, and a homesteader could not borrow a cent at a bank in the city. He had been struggling for four years to get an extra hand, and when Kansas, for instance, he would be able to borrow enough money to change those twelve-hundred horses into sixteen-hundred. That would increase the capacity without increasing the expense.

It might be argued that the establishment of small banks would be bad for the larger banks, but that did not turn out to be the case in Kansas, for instance. In 1880 the number of banks present there were 100. Formerly the banks used to skin a farmer out of his crop, but now that the banks look for another sucker. Now the banks are finding out that it pays to give an honest farmer credit, not to have him take a loan out of the soil and thus increase the wealth of the state.

The small banks in Kansas had also considerably helped the live stock industry. A farmer could go to a commission man, who would buy his cattle, add together the cost of feed, catch and freight, and take a chattel mortgage for the amount, and the bank would handle the note. Bank of Canada, Mr. Leedy said a neighbor of his had enough hay to winter a thousand of cattle, but could not get a loan.

In 1880 the census of the U.S. showed that Kansas was the poorest state per capita in the U.S. It was described as a place of cattlemen, bandits, feathered winds, grasshoppers, crooked politicians, and bankrupt farmers, and the description was well founded. The country was exhausted, the frontier money was ceasing to come in, and everybody was at the last gasp. The situation was so bad that a new banking law which allowed banks to be established in rural communities where the National banks did not afford the service, and which authorized the loaning of money on land, chattels, and personal securities. The law was based on the principle that a bank owed sufficient service to the community as well as dividends to the stockholders.

The capital of a bank was fixed as low as \$10,000, and the majority of the directors lived in the place where the bank was located. There were 229 of these little banks operating in Kansas, with nearly five thousand directors, who were mostly footwalkers, drifters, and officers of the army of the business community. Such a system would be an immense service to Alberta.

"Far away, jerking into view and dodging like sparks on marsh fire, were little moments of light, all the time was to see of the battle," writes Percival Gibson of "Rude's Road to Bellvue." In the distance were trees that bursted suddenly showing each a red eye toward us.

"Those eyes?" The wear officer grins over them, those eyes where they are burning their dead."

"It is by the light of those fires that we shall see our road to Bell-

## Better Seed Grain

**The Story of an Inquiry of importance to Farmers**

This is the story of an inquiry, an important one, into the importation of the country as such a thing can be. The story is told by Edgar P. Eddy, a man who has spent his life in agriculture, and is given in Bulletin No. S9 of the seed branch, of which Mr. Geo. H. Clark is in charge. The bulletin is entitled "Inquiry Regarding the Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Ensilage Crops Used in the United States." It is the result of the work to the Honorable Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, that "the seed obtained is very superior to that produced in Canada." Mr. Eddy explains that seed importers were instructed to visit farmers and procure samples of seed actually being grown in the United States, and over 3,700 samples found their way to the seed laboratory at Ottawa. With these went sent information in regard to the condition of seed, amount of smut prevention, rate of seedling, cleaving and selection.

With the foregoing before him, Mr. Eddy studied the inquiry. After stating that in some cases samples were taken from lots that were yet to be cleaned before seed, and that the summary of the purity tests reports is incorrect to this extent, as indicating the impurities that were in the seed, he goes on to say that he concurred in the statement by saying "After making full allowance for all inaccuracies, it is clear that the value of the grain has been increased in Canada and has only lowered each year through the use of poor seed. Surprisingly little has been paid to clean up the seed suitable varieties. The seeds is seldom selected or graded, except to pass it through a fanning mill once or twice, and in many cases never done; in many cases the mills are not equipped with proper sieves and little attention is given to seed experiments."

It is repeatedly shown that certain varieties of grain give the largest yields in particular districts. In order to obtain the best results, it is necessary to select varieties and choose those best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions, whether they are native or foreign. The variety of wheat chosen to selection is indicated by the fact that over forty per cent of the farmers in Canada grow the same kind of wheat and barley were collected did not know the variety name of the grain they were growing.

Following a series of tables showing the number of samples and the varieties received from all the provinces, and the results of the tests made, we find that we have a remnant for smut, which is common in the Prairie Provinces, but not in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. The smut and barley were collected did not know the variety name of the grain they were growing.

Cleaning and selection are next in order, Mr. Eddy remarking, "The most significant feature of the inquiry is the information given in regard to the impurity to be found in the seed as a result of the lack of practical knowledge."

An illustrative table accompanies this section.

Summaries of impurities are given, which furnish, as the author says, "striking evidence of the extent to which seed samples are introduced through seedsmen."

Section 2 is devoted to the "Growth of Oats, Barley, Flax and Flax," "Ensilage Crop," "Seed on the Ear and Shelled," "to Planting Hills and Drills," and "Summary of the whole forming a 32-page Bulletin of vital interest."

**Canadian Red Cross Was Congratulated**

**The London Times Prints Deserving Eulogy on the Splendid Work of Canadian Women**

The London Times prints an open endorsement of the Canadian Red Cross and the splendid war service of Canadian women in England. From the wife of a private soldier, the Princess Patricia, waiting in London for news of her man at the front, it declares that tobacco was considered the cure for the war blues, and even for cancerous growths, more than for simple colds. This was the word nicotine is to be traced to this ambassador, John Nicot.

**What is the Patriotic Duty**

**Two Appeals to Patriotism From Different Motives**

Finance Minister White has increased the tariff on practically all imported articles in order to add to the revenue required to meet the public business of Canada. The organized manufacturers are conducting a vigorous campaign to induce the people of Canada to purchase "Made-in-Canada" goods.

Colonel Gorrell is described as an ideal model, complete in every detail, from the laboratory to the baseball field, under Canadian doctors, with special training in the art of surgery, stoop-rooms stocked with Canadian medicines, gifts from the Dominion.

Colonel Gorrell is described as a brilliant man, who believes that successful hospital administration is largely a matter of attention to detail, and who is equipped with a knowledge of the patient, dinner, but also in the work of operating or pathological research rooms.

Colonel Gorrell has come here to help and are efficiently doing their task. In Colonel Gorrell's office have found a practical and doctor-like attitude. The information department is typical of Canadian thoroughness.

—On days of heat that still, sunflowers have made on your shirt front? You aren't angry, are you?

He (as the music starts)—Yes, I shall hold it up again—Harvard Lampoon.

Bill—I read as "ow" that're Indenburg "as' go an English wife,

and the accounts for "fighting like a dog."

## Gave Nicotine its Name

**John Nicot Used Tobacco as Ulcer Cure in 1560**

Worshippers at the shrine of "My Lady Nicotine"—how much more aware are we now of the origin of the word nicotine, or of the correct account of its discovery to the use of tobacco on the continent of America, says the Press. Most of us are satisfied with the statement that Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the plant to England, and suppose that it spread thence all over Europe simply from the efforts of吸烟者.

If we go back to an old black letter volume dating from year 1577 we gain a clearer view of the subject and interesting light on the history of tobacco on the continent of America. In the year 1560 the King of Portugal sent his ambassador to the court of King Philip II of Spain, and the Ambassador, John Nicot, counselor to the king, being ambassador for the king in Portugal in the year of 1560, presented to the King of Portugal, and a gentleman, being the keeper of the prison, presented him with a bag of tobacco, and a range plant brought from Florida.

John Nicot, having

seen the plant, advised the King

that it was good for ulcers.

And he had it sent, while this cure

was working, to a certain physician

in France, in his study of further

working, of the effect of the same nicotine.

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was working, to a certain physician

in France, in his study of further

working, of the effect of the same nicotine.

And he had it sent, while this cure

was working, to a certain physician

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# CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER.

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"As far as I am concerned, you mean?" My dear Geoffrey, it is imperative that I should be regarded by everybody as a poor blind worm who is capable of no good or harm, who fails to pity me or make way for me, to treat me as if I were of no account, a needless cumberer of the ground, a useless parasite. I prevent these tragedies by sheer chance! I will strike when the time comes!"

The horse voice had sunk to a whisper. "I have a secret," he said. "Diggers crooked as if dragging down an unseen foe to destruction. As suddenly Ralph changed his mood and laughed.

"Let us prophesy," he said. "What did you think of the episode?"

"I don't know what to think about it."

"Then you have no theory to offer?"

"Yes," said Geoffrey. "I am in the dark. That is where the keen edge of the terror comes in. I should say it was the flowers. As the atmosphere of the room grew warm, as the heat from the lamps in our own fragrant of the blooms, the perfume seemed to become overpowering. The perfume riveted attention, arrested the senses, and, like a sudden and feeling appearance to go altogether."

"Perfectly right," Geoffrey said. "There was something very awful about it. Incréte Borgia used the same means to despatch her victim. A policeman, however, was a favorite weapon of hers. You remember?"

"But the poison there was conveyed through the palms of the hands. Why do we never hear of that sort of poison?"

Ralph snuffed as he refilled his pipe. "I've got some of it myself," he said. "Or at least Tchigorsky has. He's a popular dandy, you know, compared to some of the poisons known to Tchigorsky and myself. There are eastern poisons, too, which are more dangerous than any you appear young and unsophisticated, there is less of the deadly danger."

and repaid them with other white flowers. And for anybody to have had the time to impregnate them one by one—it is impossible."

"Now at last—! A mystery is like a conjuring trick—seemingly insoluble, but if you know how it is done, it becomes but an easy commonplace. The earth is mixed with water, and the mixture placed in a small spray worked by an indiarubber ball. Then you blow into the spray for half a minute, give two or three rapid motions of the hand, and the thing is accomplished."

"The secret is easy. You speak as if you knew who did it."

"Yes," Ralph said, with one of his spasmodic smiles. "I do."

"Now tell me—! Another of this dastardly thing. Tell me."

"Not yet. I dare not tell you, because you are young and might begin to suspect. It is a secret too secret to any one, even the best detective in England. It is only known to Tchigorsky and myself. You must not ask me that."

"Well, tonight's doing is to remain a secret."

"Of course. Nobody is to know anything. They may call me eccentric, if any one in the house were to know what I have told you tonight, as my work would be undone. You are my instrument, without attracting attention to myself. You are the unsuspecting boy, who by sheer good luck has been chosen for the task. It will keep it up, for so long as you appear young and unsophisticated, there is less of the deadly danger."

### CHAPTER XVIII. Mrs. Mona May

Geoffrey was slightly puzzled, but like a good soldier, he asked no questions. More, he thought, was coming to recognize that it was Ralph's to command and his to obey. Doubtless Ralph had some secret reason, when he made his nephew like a pup, but then the pup was a wolf, and then a wolf, and at the days went on, it came to him, an increasing force that he had a master mind to deal with.

Ralph had been told off this afternoon to lurk more or less concealed at the top of the steep pitch leading to the village, and there wait until something came along. He sat at the end of the few minutes in the shape of a lady in a perfect cycling costume, wheeling a machine up the hill towards Lesser Town. The girl was a slender, pale, and at the days went on, it came to him, an increasing force that he had a master mind to deal with.

Owing to the success which has attended the Canadian Light Infantry

The Canadian militia department has ordered the formation of a Second University Company for Overseas Service, to go as a reinforcement to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

The company will be commanded by Captain George C. McDonald of the McGill contingent C.O.T.C., with Captain Festival Molson, of the McGill contingent, as second in command.

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tended the Canadian Light Infantry

The Canadian militia department has ordered the formation of a Second University Company, which is at present up to full strength, and attached as D Company to the 3rd battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

It is thought advisable to form another company, and an application was made to the department for the necessary authority, which has been granted.

Recruiting for the company has already begun, and many names have been registered.

The company will be composed of graduates or undergraduates of universities.

Conditions of service and rate of pay will be the same as in the other units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The headquarters of the company will be at 382 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal, and any inquiries or applications should be addressed to the Hon. Lieut. Gen. S. Currie, recruiting officer.

Recently a woman paid her first visit to the ocean, and as she stood in the beach, gazing at the great expanse of water, she said to her friend:

"They tell me, Mrs. Jones," said the friend, "that you never saw the ocean before."

"Oh, yes, I have, Mrs. Jones. Most of my life has been spent in the midwest, where you know."

"You must be a wonderful traveler if you have been to the ocean before," eagerly exclaimed the other.

"How did it impress you?"

"Well," thoughtfully answered Mrs. Jones, "when I looked at the amount of water, they have gone around here, it struck me that fish might be a little cheaper."

\$50 a Day For Stettler Farmers

From the middle of May the cream

farmers of Stettler, Alberta, with their tributaries over \$500,000, among the farmers of that district.

The production will average a ton of 53.35 bushels of grain per acre, requiring 1.5 bushels of seed per acre.

Good cream yields thirty per cent of butter fat, and the Stettler creamery will produce 40 cents a pound of butter.

For the first six months of the year the daily distribution among the farmers of the creamery of practically \$500.

Ross—No, we have all the meat we need.

Laborer—Seems like you could take on more, the little bit of work I'd do.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eye.

Eyes Infused with Camomile, Sun, Dust and Wind.

Quickly relieved by Nurses.

Immune from Eye Complaints.

Just Eye Comfort.

Your Druggist's for Eye Drops.

Marie Eye Drops 25c. For Best of Eye Drops.

Druggists or Marie Eye Remedy, Chicago.

Short Courses For Farmers' Wives

The Agricultural college recently

decided to put on a short course

entitled "Home Economics."

Interest in the course was

very great, especially among

the wives of men in the agricultural

profession.

The short course will consist of

25 women who will attend

consequently much surprise was manifested

when it was announced that

the second day,

it was found necessary to hold

morning, afternoon and

evening classes.

The course is believed

to be of great interest and

will prove very popular in rural

districts.—Fred Price.

our predatory friend, I am going to walk with you as far as the farm."

Mrs. Ray raised no objection; on the contrary, she seemed pleased with the idea. Since she had been mixed up in some way with the conspiracy against the peace and happiness of the houses of Ravenspur, and the wheel she pushed along her fascinations.

She spoke almost perfect English, her dress, and style, manner and deportment were those of a flaxen-haired grace about her, a suggestion of something warp and eastern, that gleamed and flashed, and the wheel she pushed along so skilfully.

She gave a sigh of regret as the farmhouse was reached.

(To be Continued)

### Second University Company

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FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY HAYING USE ONLY

**Frost & Wood Mowers and Rakes**  
SOLD BY ALL COCKSHUTT AGENTS



## LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, MOULDINGS, WINDOWS, DOORS

And Everything in Building Material.

Lump COAL always on Hand.

## ATLAS LUMBER Co. Ltd. CROSSFIELD.

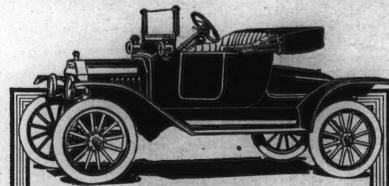
J. S. JOSE, Local Manager.

## CROSSFIELD GARAGE

Machinery Repaired. Auto's Stored.  
Tyres Vulcanized. Presto Lite Tanks. Oil and Gas.

### AUTO SUPPLIES. Goodyear TYRES. CEMENT AND PATCHES.

Situated South of Town, Next Door to Halliday and Co's Store.



"MADE IN CANADA"

### Ford Runabout Price \$540

#### Lower Prices on Ford Cars

Effective August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915, and guaranteed against any reduction during that time. All cars fully equipped f.o.b. Ford, Ont.

#### BUYERS TO SHARE IN PROFITS

All retail buyers of new Ford Cars from August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915, will share in the profits of the company to the extent of \$40 to \$60 per car, on each car they buy, PROVIDED: we sell and deliver 30,000 New Ford cars during that period. Ask for particulars from

**LESLIE FARR, Dealer, Auctioneer,  
and Real Estate Agent, Airdrie.**



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Application must be made in person at the Dominion Land Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made by any Dominion Land Agent (but not Sub-Agent), on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm which he may cultivate in addition. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In some districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead certificate. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, O.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

### Red Cross Notes.

The Red Cross Society begs to thank Mr. Irving for his services, also Mr. Berry, for his kindness in giving the use of the Church. On Saturday afternoon tea was served at Laut's store by Mrs. W. and Mrs. F. Laut, the enclosure was artistically decorated with bunting and flowers and the effect was certainly beautiful. The proceeds which were handed over amounted to \$21, and the Society wishes to thank the Mesdames Laut and Laut Bros. for the use of their store.

### Lucky Escape.

Horse Killed by Lightning;  
Driver has Narrow Escape.

On Saturday last, during a severe thunderstorm as Charles Collins who is employed by C. Wicks, was on his way with rural mail route No. 1 he ran into a heavy hail storm, the horses becoming frightened Collins got out of his rig to pacify them. Seacley had reached their heads when the air was rend by a terrific flash of lightning, one of the horses was instantly killed. Collins was knocked aside and stunned for a few moments.

### The Crossfield Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. \$1.00 per year in advance; or \$1.50 if not paid in advance.

PUBLISHED at the Chronicle office, at Crossfield, Alberta, each Friday.

#### RATES

Business locals 10 cents per line first insertion; and 8 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Legal advertisements, 12 cents per line for first insertion; and 8 cents each subsequent insertion.

Commercial contract rates upon application:

ROBERT WHITFIELD,  
PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

CROSSFIELD, ALTA., JUNE 17, 1915.

### Meeting of Rural Municipality of Rosebud No. 280.

The sixth meeting of the Rosebud Municipality No. 280 was held at Cartairs, on Friday, June 11th, 1915, at 11 a.m.

Members present: Pearson, Wigle, Wood, Stearns, Casey, Copeley.

Minutes of previous meeting held April 5th, were read, and on the motion of Wigle were adopted.

Communication from Hail Insurance Board re paying out to C. G. Short the sum of \$250.00 now held by the Municipality, and it was moved by Wigle:

"That we retain this sum until all taxes have been paid against this land."  
—Carried.

A communication from the Surveyor Department was read, and it was moved by Casey: "That we ask the Department to make survey to open up the half-section line on Section 24-29-1-0." —Carried.

Moved by Copeley: "That we accept the offer of Jas. Smart, Jr., of \$30.00 per acre, or a minimum amount of \$15.00 for a portion of his land to make a road diversion." —Carried.

Mr. Jas. Laut was present and petitioned the council to make a grant to the Crossfield Agricultural Society.

Moved by Casey: "That the sum of three hundred dollars be granted this association."

Amendment moved by Wood: "That this question be laid over until next meeting." —Carried.

Secretary reported 10 arrears of taxes, and on the motion of Wood he was instructed to cancel those in error.

Court of Revision was held and the following lands were ordered to be changed from first to second class land assessment on motion of Wigle.

S.E. and N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of s. 13-27-4. West  $\frac{1}{4}$  ..... 15-29-27-4.

North  $\frac{1}{4}$  ..... 15-29-27-4. S.E. of ..... 20-29-27-4.

S.E. of ..... 20-29-27-4. North  $\frac{1}{4}$  of ..... 23-30-27-4.

N.W. of ..... 26-30-27-4. S.E. of ..... 23-30-29-4.

N.W. of ..... 1-29-1-5. S.E. of ..... 36-30-27-4.

Moved by Wood: That the rate of taxation for Municipal purposes be 3½ mills on the dollar. —Carried.

Moved by Copeley: That we assign arrears of taxes to the Union Bank of Canada. —Carried.

The following accounts were found correct and ordered paid:

Geo. R. Pearson ..... \$20.00

J. Kirkland ..... 18.95

D. Pearson ..... 10.80

J. W. Briggs ..... 15.00

Atlas Lumber Co. ..... 20.00

G. R. Pearson ..... 0.75

E. S. McRoy ..... 20.00

A. E. Hall ..... 22.50

J. B. Kirby ..... .60

Postage Account ..... 25.00

W. M. Mohr and Sons ..... 6.00

Brew Good ..... 65.00

Ivor Lewis ..... 3.70

American Road Mach. Co. ..... 18.25

Dept. of Interior ..... 6.00

Western Municipal News ..... 8.15

U. Fisher ..... 48.00

Cartaire Journal ..... 4.00

J. H. Hännes ..... 6.05

Wm. Milne ..... 1.50

Alex. Jessiman ..... 1.85

Aldrich Boyce Lumber Co. ..... 56.73

Telephone Account ..... 2.40

P. Quigley ..... 8.30

Moved by Wigle that we now adjourn.

Adjourned by Wigle that we now adjourn.